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Report of the Council of the United Nations University

January-December 2003

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Fifty-ninth Session
Supplement No. 31 (A/59/31)

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Note

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Part I

Summary overview

1. The overarching goal of the United Nations University (UNU) is the advancement of knowledge in areas relevant to addressing global issues of human security and development. As an international community of scholars, UNU strives to be a think tank for the United Nations system, a bridge between the United Nations and the international scientific community, a builder of capacities (particularly in developing countries), and a platform for dialogue and new and creative ideas. The special nature of UNU is that it not only combines research, policy studies and teaching, but also brings to this work a global perspective that incorporates both theoretical and practical approaches.

2. Rather than attempting to provide an exhaustive account of UNU work, the present report focuses on selected key topics and major advances in 2003. Further information about UNU's research, training and dissemination activities can be found on the UNU web site.[1]

3. In addition to undertaking its ongoing agenda of research, capacity development and dissemination activities, UNU actively contributed in 2003 to several major international events held in Japan. These included the 3rd World Water Forum (March), a Wilton Park Conference (September), the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (September/October), and the World Summit on the Information Society (December).

4. UNU continues to actively promote the adoption and use of computer-mediated dissemination and learning technologies. The year saw the official launches of the Media Studio at UN House in Tokyo (March) and Global Virtual University (June), and introduction of a Video Portal offering public access (online and via CD-ROM) to UNU's video archives and regular livecasts. Another key online initiative in 2003 was establishment of the Alumni-Net database as a means of linking up UNU "alumni" (former fellows, Council and Board members, employees and project participants) with new generations of young scholars.

5. A major role of UNU is to contribute to the work of the United Nations by presenting its research results and introducing new and creative ideas. UNU clusters its work within two broad programme areas — *Peace and governance* and *Environment and sustainable development* — utilizing innovative techniques and methodologies to undertake cross-cultural and multidisciplinary research and training on a broad range of themes within these areas as well as in issues that cut across themes and programme areas. UNU disseminates the results of its work through a variety of channels, including high-level conferences, panels and workshops as well as books, reports, journal articles, newsletters and the Internet.

6. UNU Centre, based in Tokyo, is supported by a network of 12 research and training centres and programmes located throughout the world. Each research and training centre/programme has its own individual programmatic focus that both integrates with and supplements the work of the above-mentioned programme areas. The activities of UNU Centre and the UNU research and training centre/programmes are, in turn, supported by global networks of associated and cooperating institutions and scholars.

I. UNU Governing Council

7. The governing body of UNU, the Council of the United Nations University, held its fiftieth session at UNU Centre in Tokyo, from 1 to 5 December 2003. The main functions of the Council are to formulate the principles and policies that govern the operations of the University, consider and approve the UNU work programme and budget, and make recommendations regarding the effective functioning of the University. This year deliberations focused on the following main topics: (1) the 2004-2005 academic programme and budget; (2) a review of the financial situation of UNU, including the management of the UNU Endowment Fund; (3) the UNU personnel policy; (4) a policy paper on new UNU associated institutions; (5) a policy on the role of UNU support groups and associations; (6) a UNU-wide strategy for follow-up of the World Summit on Sustainable Development; and (7) a report on UNU's strategy for future activities in and on Africa.

II. UNU peace and governance programme

8. The work of the UNU peace and governance programme focuses on the interconnected issues of sustainable peace, security and good governance. The programme's projects are organized into four main thematic areas: (a) conflict and security, (b) human rights and ethics, (c) policy and institutional frameworks, and (d) the international order and international justice. The projects in these areas seek to generate policy-relevant research results aimed at deepening our understanding of pressing global problems and, where feasible, presenting policy prescriptions. An interrelated set of new projects and activities for the 2004-2005 biennium has been conceptualized and prepared under the broad theme of "Multilateralism under Challenge".

9. In 2003, the peace and governance programme implemented a wide range of research, policy analysis, capacity development and dissemination activities; the year saw the completion and dissemination of a number of long-term projects and the launching of several new projects. An important aspect of most project activities is partnerships with researchers and research institutions around the world. Such partnerships permit leveraging of modest core funds and enable substantial expansion of the networking base of UNU.

10. The peace and governance programme continued its fruitful collaboration with the European Union Commission delegation in Japan by co-hosting the third EU-UNU Tokyo Global Forum in January. The theme of this major international conference was "Children in Turmoil: Rights of the Child in the Midst of Human Insecurity". The programme also co-organized an autumn Wilton Park Conference on "Japan and East Asia in a Globalising World" in Hakone, Japan, marking the first time that a Wilton Park conference had been held outside Europe.

11. A number of peace and governance programme books were published in 2003 by UNU Press.

III. UNU environment and sustainable development programme

12. In 2003, the UNU environment and sustainable development programme streamlined its activities into four main thematic areas — (a) sustainable urbanization, (b) management of fragile ecosystems, (c) solutions to water crises, and (d) environmental governance and information — and expanded in coverage, especially in issues relating to water and information technology. These changes reflect UNU's response to current major global issues in areas of growing concern, such as difficulties in guaranteeing an adequate supply of water to the global population and the challenges brought about by information technology in the management of the environment.

13. During the United Nations International Year of Freshwater 2003, UNU played an important role in organizing a number of sessions at the 3rd World Water Forum, held in Japan in March; experts from the environment and sustainable development programme and UNU-INWEH led or participated in discussions at those and other sessions, and UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel chaired an opening plenary session and delivered a keynote address on emerging water issues. The UNU environment and sustainable development programme also explored the issue of public participation in water management through international symposiums on "Improving Public Participation and Governance in International Watershed Management", held in April at the University of Virginia School of Law, and "Public Participation and Governance in Water Resources Management", held in October in Tokyo.

14. In July, UNU organized a regional workshop in Bangkok that brought together senior representatives from 15 countries in the Asia-Pacific region to discuss the issue of catastrophic floods. In response to a resolution adopted by workshop participants, UNU will launch a regional action programme for flood risk assessment and risk reduction. Impact assessment of anthropogenic and climate changes on the water cycle has already started in the Mekong basin and in Sri Lanka.

15. Information technology-related work of the environment and sustainable development programme included the Information Technology and Environmental Issues project. Findings of the project regarding the high production cost of computer microchips received worldwide media attention in 2003.

IV. Cross-cutting issues

16. Rather than fitting neatly into a specific thematic structure, some issues cut across or complement UNU's formal programme areas. To counteract the typical narrow, single-issue focus of global agreements and treaties, for example, UNU puts emphasis on exploring the changing nature of multilateral governance frameworks relating to technology, the economy and the environment. In 2003, UNU's research work involved multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary projects that dealt with such cross-cutting issues as globalization with a "human face", the effects of the international trade regime, sustainable development finance and governance, and inequality and human well-being.

17. Other issues, meanwhile, significantly impact ongoing activities in all areas of research, capacity-building and dissemination. Issues such as gender-sensitive

development and appropriate adoption of advances in information and communication technologies are embedded across the range of UNU's work.

V. Capacity development

18. UNU is strongly committed to capacity-building, with the particular aim of enhancing individual and institutional capacity in developing countries. UNU focuses its capacity-building efforts on advanced training (particularly at the postgraduate level) and sustainability ("training the trainers", and helping to ensure that training provided to individuals will bear greater fruit at an institutional level). Training opportunities are implemented worldwide in cooperation with strong partner institutions.

19. UNU undertakes capacity development for postgraduate scholars and young professionals through specialized *advanced training programmes*; these encompass short- and long-duration courses as well as postgraduate degree-oriented study in fields that span the University's priority programme areas. In 2003, UNU supported:

(a) Short-duration training courses and workshops in such diverse fields as armed conflict and peacekeeping, environment and sustainable development, human rights, international cooperation and development, environmental and natural resources management, coastal biodiversity, natural disaster risk management, biotechnology and nutrition;

(b) Long-duration programmes in biodiversity, fisheries, geothermal energy, food technology, biotechnology, remote sensing, information technology, and peace and sustainable development; and

(c) Degree-oriented study programmes in human nutrition, applied mathematics and computer science, applied human nutrition, economics of technological change, development planning, and more.

20. UNU also provides *project-based development* by giving individuals, groups and institutions opportunities to upgrade their skills and knowledge through involvement in UNU project work, and supports the *networking activities* of developing country academics.

VI. Networking activities

21. The concept of networking is integral to UNU's research and capacity development activities. To complement its own internal network of research and training centres and programmes, UNU reaches out to wider networks of partners in international academia that share similar objectives.

22. The adoption of new information and communications technologies has greatly enhanced the effectiveness of UNU's networking approach. Under the leadership of the UNU Campus Computing Centre in Tokyo, information technology capabilities and services were enhanced and expanded throughout the UNU system.

23. In the realm of policy dialogue, 2003 saw the previously mentioned EU-UNU Tokyo Global Forum in January and the Wilton Park Conference in September.

24. Prominent among UNU networking activities in 2003 were the Latin American and African initiatives, Asia task force, multi-country growth reference study and training fellowship programme initiatives undertaken by the food and nutrition programme, in partnership with one or more United Nations agencies and other regional or global organizations. Other notable networking efforts included the UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA) African networking initiatives and the biotechnology networking activities of the UNU Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean.

VII. Links within the United Nations system

25. To better tap knowledge, analyses and expertise from around the world, each year UNU and the United Nations Office at Geneva jointly organize the Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue. This Dialogue is meant to provide practical and pertinent inputs for policy development and implementation across programmes and departments. Among the presentations in 2003 were the UNU projects on refugees and human rights in societies in transition.

26. UNU continues to explore ways and means to strengthen its connection to the United Nations system of organizations by enhancing existing links and forging new cooperative relationships. UNU works closely with such key United Nations partners as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Environment Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Institute for Training and Research and United Nations Development Programme, and seeks to identify new possibilities for cooperation with these partners as well as with World Trade Organization, International Telecommunication Union, United Nations Population Fund, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the Economic Commission for Africa and others. The types and extent of cooperation vary widely.

27. In 2003, UNU collaborated with about 40 organizations in the United Nations system in implementing its activities. Among new agreements that UNU signed with other United Nations agencies were a memorandum of understanding between the UNU World Institute for Development Economic Research and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs regarding a joint development finance project, and a memorandum of understanding between the UNU Fisheries Training Programme and the UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities regarding consultancy and training.

VIII. Dissemination

28. The work of UNU led to the publication of more than 40 new books in 2003, including 15 new titles published by UNU Press. UNU Press undertook a series of cost-reduction and process enhancement projects, completed its first entirely onscreen publishing project, and reprinted its first title using digital print-on-demand technology. UNU Press actively promoted its publications and the work of UNU at panels and book fairs around the world, including at the 3rd World Water Forum and the World Summit on the Information Society.

29. In the print media, UNU staff published more than 160 articles in scholarly and popular journals as well as over 100 discussion and working papers, and contributed to more than 40 books. UNU also made increasing use of electronic means to disseminate information about its activities in 2003. This includes the web-based *UNU Update* newsletter and electronic versions of the print newsletters *UNUnexions*, *Work in Progress* and *WIDER Angle*. UNU Library launched a pilot version of an online public access catalogue of UNU publications.

30. Information about UNU's work was further disseminated to target audiences through numerous public lectures, conferences, symposiums, workshops and other events. The U Thant Distinguished Lecture Series presented lectures by Prof. Ahmed H. Zewail, 1999 Nobel Prize winner in Chemistry (15 April); the Honorable Jimmy Carter, thirty-ninth President of the United States of America and recipient of the 2002 Nobel Peace Prize (5 September); and Australian scientist Dr. Peter Doherty, co-winner of the 1996 Nobel Prize in Medicine (17 October).

31. The UNU Global Seminar series for university students and young professionals was attended by more than 390 participants in seven sessions held throughout Japan, and the first session held outside of Japan (in Seoul, Republic of Korea). Four sessions of the UNU Institute of Advanced Studies Tokyo Round Table were also convened in 2003.

IX. Organizational and administrative developments

32. Following the sudden death of UNU International Institute for Software Technology (UNU-IIST) Director Armando Haeberer in February, Senior Research Fellow Chris George was appointed UNU-IIST Director ad interim, effective 1 March.

33. During 2003, membership of the UNU-INRA College of Research Associates increased from 22 to 54 (from 37 universities and research institutes in 19 countries).

34. UNU-IAS Director A. H. Zakri attended a series of feasibility study team meetings and negotiated, on behalf of UNU, with the Malaysian Government and other academic counterparts regarding the initiative to establish a new UNU RTC/P on Global Health in Malaysia.

35. Responding to a request by the Japanese Government, UNU-IAS took a proactive role in organizing the Global Environmental Action Conference for Sustainable Future, held in Tokyo in October.

36. UNU International Network on Water, Environment and Health (INWEH) received assurance of three years of additional funding from the Canadian International Development Agency.

37. Zafar Adeel of the UNU Centre environment and sustainable development programme was appointed Assistant Director of UNU-INWEH.

38. Jean-Marc Coicaud of the UNU Centre peace and governance programme was appointed interim head of the UNU office in New York.

39. Peer evaluation of UNU Institute for New Technologies was completed.

40. UNU played an active role in the 3rd World Water Forum, held in March in Kyoto, and organized a workshop in July as an input to the 3rd Tokyo International Conference on African Development, which opened in late September.

41. Itaru Yasui was appointed as Vice-Rector, Environment and Sustainable Development in December.

42. Janos Bogardi was appointed as Director of the new UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) in Bonn, Germany.

Part II

The year in review

X. Peace and governance

43. In 2003, the UNU peace and governance programme focused its research and policy analysis activities in four thematic areas:

- Conflict and security
- Human rights and ethics
- Policy and institutional frameworks, and
- International order and international justice.

44. The projects implemented in these four areas seek to generate policy-relevant research results aimed at broadening and deepening our understanding of pressing global governance and security problems and, where feasible, generating practical policy prescriptions. To make maximum use of resources and information worldwide, projects are typically organized on a network basis, bringing together academics and practitioners from around the world.

A. Conflict and security

45. The work of the peace and governance programme in conflict and security studies directly reflects the complex and challenging nature of war and peace in the post-cold-war era. Today, we are faced with new types of conflicts and security threats that must be addressed with improved approaches and structures of conflict prevention/resolution and security management. Work in this thematic area focuses on the roots of human, national, regional and international security threats, and on the roles of civil society and state, regional and international actors in the provision of security. Issues of conflict prevention and peace-building receive particular attention.

Making States Work project

46. The project "Making States Work" represents a major policy-relevant research initiative to deepen our understanding of the conditions of successful State formation, the consequences of State failure, and effective national and international strategies for forestalling crises of State capacity or legitimacy. The project — a joint effort by UNU, the International Peace Academy (United States of America)

and Harvard University's Carr Center — focuses on situations in which the weakness or collapse of State institutions becomes a matter of international concern. Work is geared towards advancing research and policy debate on the changing nature of States by providing comprehensive analyses and feasible policy recommendations. The project also considers how political power (as defined through territorial boundaries) is changing, and what this means for international security.

Conflict prevention project

47. The aim of the project "Conflict Prevention: From Rhetoric to Policy" is to understand the diverse mandates, leadership, funding, operational activities and "entry points" that are relevant in the context of conflict prevention. Publication of three books based on the project findings are planned.

From conflict to reconstruction

48. UNU-WIDER examined post-conflict reconstruction in five African countries ravaged by war: Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique. The experience of post-conflict reconstruction shows that while peace may save the lives of the poor, it often does little to improve their livelihoods. By undermining the livelihoods of the poor and destroying essential services, wars reduce the ability of poor communities to share in national recovery when peace is restored. Moreover, those who control the post-war state may be unable or unwilling to ensure that reconstruction benefits the majority; often, a narrow elite reaps most of the gain, thereby setting the stage for conflict to return (as events in Liberia have all too tragically shown).

From warlords to peacelords

49. This UNU Institute for Conflict Resolution (UNU-INCORE) project "Warlords versus Peacelords" looks at leadership in three countries (Afghanistan, Kosovo and Sierra Leone) that have been renowned for violent conflict, but which currently appear to be moving towards peace. The project examines the changing roles of local leaders in such a transition, and through interviews attempts to understand the motivations for the change in their roles and behaviour from violence to peace. The goal is to ascertain if there are discernible patterns to such change, and to identify the factors that affect such change. The research also examines the interplay between international interveners and local political leaders, and considers whether the case studies can yield useful lessons for organizations who seek the assistance of such local leaders in augmenting peace.

Spoilers in peace processes

50. The project "Spoilers and Devious Objectives in Peace Processes" explores factors that can obstruct conflict-settlement processes. "Spoilers" and "spoiling" are defined, respectively, as groups and tactics that actively seek to hinder or undermine conflict settlement through various means and for a variety of motives. Two project meetings were held in 2003. A planning workshop held in May in Colombo, and attended by project participants and several Sri Lanka-based experts, played a vital role in refining and developing the project's research questions and methodology. Taking the project to Sri Lanka at the outset injected some fresh ideas and enabled

learning from the ongoing conflict-resolution process in that country (which is of high relevance to the whole project, and will form an important case study).

Regional cooperation in the Transcaucasus

51. The project "Regional Cooperation and Conflict Prevention in the Transcaucasus" examined one of the least stable regions of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Three major civil conflicts (two in Georgia, one in Azerbaijan) have had dramatic effects on the social structure of the region and constituted a significant impediment to liberal and democratic economic and political transitions. Few systematic efforts have been made to engage specialists from the region in the effort to develop a community of perspectives on regional cooperation. This collaborative project with three southern Caucasian partners aimed to fill this gap. Rooted primarily in academic analysis, the project has developed concrete suggestions for cooperative initiatives, focusing on options that are feasible without prior political settlement and that will contribute to building an atmosphere of enhanced trust and confidence (which, in turn, will contribute to the process of conflict settlement and prevention).

Mass crime and post-conflict peace

52. The project "Mass Crime and Post-Conflict Peace-building" focuses on the impact of crime on the rebuilding of social, political and economic relations in post-conflict situations. It draws on both historical and recent cases, including East Timor, Cambodia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Algeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Guatemala. The research examines the impact on individuals, on society at large, and on the organizations involved in providing assistance in the post-conflict phase. By bringing together political scientists, sociologists, historians, philosophers, anthropologists, lawyers and psychiatrists, the project seeks to offer an interdisciplinary examination of how mass crime is (and should be) addressed in post-conflict peace- and society-building. A project workshop, jointly organized by UNU and the International Peace Academy, was held in June in New York.

Refugees and forced displacement

53. In summer 2003, the peace and governance programme launched a major book entitled *Refugees and Forced Displacement: International Security, Human Vulnerability, and the State*. This book (which was featured in the Secretary-General's annual report on the work of the Organization) was the culmination of a research project that explored the insights and policy implications gained by approaching issues of forced displacement and asylum from a security discourse perspective.

54. The project explored the tension between "human security" (with a focus on individuals and communities) and conventional models of "national security" (tied to the sovereign State and military defence of territory) with respect to a number of pressing problems related to refugees and forced displacement — including international law, asylum, internally displaced persons, gender and displacement, resettlement and repatriation — and sought to demonstrate how many of these challenges have been exacerbated by the new "war on terror". An overarching research question for the project was: Can a broader approach to security analysis (including human security) have a positive impact on victims of forced displacement

and upon policy analysis? In seeking to address the nexus between security concerns and migratory flows, the book that resulted from this project argues for a reappraisal of the legal, political, normative, institutional and conceptual frameworks through which the international community addresses refugees and displacement.

Strategies for influencing peace processes

55. Case studies in the published volume, *NGOs at the Table: Strategies for Influencing Policy in Areas of Conflict* (forthcoming in 2004), provide a range of strategies that have been effective in the context in which they were developed, and which may have relevance to other, similar situations. The case studies show that, while there are few easy answers for NGOs working on conflict-related issues, where they so desire, and if they strategize well, NGOs can in fact play a significant role in the policy process in conflict areas and thus increase their positive influence in situations of conflict around the world.

B. Human rights and ethics

56. In envisioning projects on human rights and ethics, the peace and governance programme works under three assumptions. The first is that these two are not separate areas of study, but must be understood as related and complementary fields. The second assumption is that issues of human rights and ethics are part of a wide conception of human security that is currently emerging — a conception that goes beyond traditional security issues to encompass norms and value judgments. The third assumption is that by making human rights and ethics a core aspect of its work, the peace and governance programme can increase our understanding of the creation and evolution of contemporary democratic culture, both within and among nations, and thereby contribute to debate regarding the normative underpinnings of the institutions and values that are used to organize our lives.

Women and children in post-conflict peace-building

57. The project "Women and Children in Post-Conflict Peace-building" drew on case studies from around the world to provide a global comparative perspective on the challenges that women and children face in post-conflict peace-building environments. It seeks to offer lessons for a more just and effective inclusion of the needs and interests of women and children in rebuilding the economic, political and cultural structures of society. An international group of scholars and practitioners met in July in New York to present and discuss the final drafts of their contributions, and to interact with personnel from other United Nations agencies working in this area. A policy report and an edited book are being prepared for publication.

Small arms and gender

58. The project "Small Arms and Gender" is aimed at mainstreaming gender perspectives into the academic and policy discussions of small arms reduction. The project closely follows the call for more research, documentation and analysis into gender dimensions of small arms put forward by the Department of Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, which observed that little research or documentation exists on the gender dimensions of small arms, and suggested that a strengthened

understanding could provide an improved basis from which to start development of effective small arms control and disarmament initiatives.

Combating human trafficking

59. "Trafficking in humans" refers to the recruitment and transportation of persons by deception, and their subsequent exploitation and coercion. Persons are typically trafficked for the purpose of prostitution or other sexual exploitation, or for forced labour. The project Structural Approaches to Understanding and Combating Human Trafficking was launched in 2003 with the aim of deepening our understanding of the social, economic, gender and political contexts of human trafficking.

Human flows in North-East Asia

60. Cross-border human flows in North-East Asia take many forms, both legal and illegal, and encompass skilled and unskilled labour migration. They can also involve drugs and arms trade as well as trafficking in humans. The objectives of the project are to: (a) develop analytical insights that may have universal applications based on collaborative and comparative studies of the phenomenon in North-East Asia; and (b) offer recommendations for building the capacity of national and subnational authorities and local communities to harness the promises of cross-border human contacts while ameliorating their negative consequences.

Poverty, international migration and asylum

61. The "Refugees, International Migration and Poverty" project of UNU-WIDER comprised two related sub-projects: one that examined the economic consequences of immigration, and another that considered issues associated with asylum migration. Given the global nature of large-scale population flows, the project expanded the focus of its studies on the economic consequences of legal and illegal immigration to a variety of host countries and source countries, and attempted to place the economic study of immigration in a global context. A particular focus was on migratory movements that are undertaken for the purpose, or with the consequence, of seeking asylum in another nation. In particular, the project looked at the questions: Where do asylum migrants come from? Where do they go to, and what routes do they take to get there? What are the typical demographic and socio-economic profiles of asylum migrants? What does this data tell us about the causes of and motivation for asylum migration?

Ethical dilemmas

62. The aim of the project "Ethics in Action: The Ethical Dilemmas of Transnational Human Rights and Humanitarian NGOs" is to enhance our understanding of transnational human rights and humanitarian non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The project analyses the constraints and ethical dilemmas faced by organizations that try to promote an ethical agenda in an imperfect world. It covers both "neutral" practices of humanitarian assistance within local institutional constraints and the more "politicized" transmission of global human rights norms.

C. Policy and institutional frameworks

63. "Governance" encompasses formation and stewardship of the formal and informal rules and institutions that regulate the public realm, the arena in which State as well as economic and societal actors interact to make and implement decisions. It describes the modalities, values and institutions that organize human life at all levels, both within and between societies. Global governance refers not to "world government", but to a mediating layer of international decision-making between Governments and international organizations — one that is comprehensive, multisectoral, democratically accountable and inclusive of civil society actors.

New modes of global governance

64. The project "Contestation of Globalization: In Search for New Modes of Global Governance" — a joint venture of UNU, UNESCO and the University of Lausanne — approaches these challenges from the perspective of failures in global governance. The project seeks to contribute to the envisioning of new institutional mechanisms and multilateral procedures for addressing these problems. Researchers met in October in Tokyo to discuss project results.

Unintended consequences of corporate activity

65. The project "Double Effect in World Business: Dealing with Unintended Consequences of Corporate Activity" — a collaborative project between UNU and the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo — examined the indirect responsibility of corporate actors; it aimed specifically to delimit the concept of complicity and principle in the United Nations Global Compact initiative (a global initiative on corporate citizenship). The project sought to develop a framework for dealing with harmful side effects of corporate activity and to demonstrate how the Global Compact may benefit from using the principle of double effect to evaluate corporate conduct.

North-South cooperation in Latin America

66. A major thrust of UNU-INTECH's work on global governance of innovation is collecting comparative data on the impact of donor-initiated North-South collaboration programmes for development in the South. The research approach aims to move beyond traditional case-by-case impact analysis and "checklists" for good collaboration practices by developing a comprehensive, non-linear analytical and methodological framework to study North-South partnerships.

National capabilities and innovation activities

67. Technological capability-building involves, inter alia, the build-up of national innovation-stimulating institutions and mechanisms. A comparative UNU-INTECH project examined the impacts of national research and development capabilities and patents on income, foreign direct investment and patenting activities in several Asian countries, as well as the potential impact of some important global governance instruments. The findings shed light on the important role of Governments and institutions in strengthening domestic innovation systems to stimulate learning and innovation in firms.

D. International order and international justice

68. The locus of power, authority, rights and duties in world politics is becoming more diffuse. The international public policy-making stage has become increasingly congested, as a multitude of private and public non-State actors jostle alongside national Governments to set and implement the agenda of the new millennium. Driven by (as well as driving) this process, international organizations are becoming central (albeit limited and sometimes problematic) actors in world politics, with the United Nations playing an especially important role. The activities of the peace and governance programme in this thematic area analyse and contribute to the United Nations current and future roles and policy options in meeting pressing international challenges in such areas as peace and security, human rights and governance.

Regional security and global governance

69. The project "Regional Security and Global Governance" explores the interaction between regional organizations and the Security Council in the common pursuit of maintaining international peace and security. During the 1990s, it was recognized that regional organizations have not fully realized their potential role in dealing with existing and potential conflict situations. This UNU Comparative Regional Integration Studies (CRIS) project analyses the theoretical constitutional provisions of the United Nations and related regional organizations regarding the handling of conflicts, including their relative areas of co-responsibility, and reviews the historical development in this respect through policy formulation based on the dialogue between the Security Council and regional organizations, as well as selected regional case studies.

Interaction between levels of economic governance

70. The UNU-CRIS project on interaction between different levels of governance in the international economy is aimed at assessing the role of regional agreements, regimes or rules in such interaction. The project employs horizontal case studies in investment, rules of origin, services and intellectual property rights to address such research questions as: What are the respective approaches to international market regulation/liberalization in regional and other levels of regimes? How are domestic regulatory policy approaches and international trade policy procedures reconciled? What provisions are made for accountability and legitimacy of decision-making? Is some concept of subsidiarity applied, either explicitly or implicitly, in international market regulation? What is the interaction between regional (and bilateral) preferential agreements on multilateral rules? Are the main regulatory models (e.g., the European Union and United States models) converging or diverging?

XI. Environment and sustainable development

71. The focus of the UNU environment and sustainable development programme is on the interactions between human activities and the natural environment, and the implications for sustainable human management of natural resources. The programme adopts a multidisciplinary approach that combines both natural and social sciences, and makes special efforts to include perspectives from both North and South as well as from countries with economies in transition. Networking and capacity-building, particularly in developing countries, are given high priority.

72. Based on an appraisal of the current core issue challenges, and the targets set forth by the global community in addressing them — such as through the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development — as well as issues elucidated at the 3rd World Water Forum, the environment and sustainable development programme regrouped its activities in 2003 under four broad themes:

- Sustainable urbanization
- Managing fragile ecosystems
- Solutions to water crises
- Environmental governance and information.

73. This section highlights some of the major projects conducted under the environment and sustainable development programme's four main themes.

A. Sustainable urbanization

74. Nearly half of the world's population now lives in urban areas (an increase from slightly more than one third in 1972), while much of the other half has become increasingly dependent upon cities for economic, social and political development. It is estimated that by 2030 nearly two thirds of the global population will be living in urban areas. Thus, sustainability of urban areas as well as the process of urbanization is of vital importance to the entire global community.

Multi-hazard risk assessment

75. *Multi-hazard urban risk assessment with dynamic spatial information.* This component focuses on assessing and reducing human vulnerability to disasters by examining the dynamic behavioural patterns of urban communities to understand the vulnerabilities related to urban infrastructures. The aim is to develop methodologies for utilizing high-resolution, dynamic spatial information to monitor urban infrastructures, and to incorporate those methodologies into multi-hazard urban risk assessment to facilitate implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. UNU launched activities in partnership with the University of Tokyo, and held an inaugural workshop in December. A parallel study will model city flooding (including underground spaces) using high-resolution spatial data.

76. *Catastrophic flood risk assessment in the Asia-Pacific region.* Many major urban areas face a dilemma: it has become extremely difficult to increase design standards against flood hazards, owing to land-use and drainage-capacity limitations, yet an event exceeding current design levels would bring huge losses. Possible increases in rainfall intensities and magnitudes brought about by climatic change could amplify the problems.

Natural disaster risk management

77. The natural disaster risk management project, which since 2000 has focused on the social aspects of disaster vulnerability, concluded in 2003. A main aspect of the project was a six-city case study on vulnerability. Research activity focused on studying the vulnerabilities of large cities and defining policy approaches towards

social aspects of disaster management. The ultimate goal of the project was to quantify social vulnerability for input into decision-making.

Zero Emissions Forum

78. The concept of "zero emissions", born at UNU in 1994, is becoming a major leading principle towards achievement of a sustainable society alternative to the current mass consumptive society. UNU takes a facilitating role in fostering zero emissions-related activities through the UNU Zero Emissions Forum (UNU-ZEF), and continues to collaborate actively with local communities and regional governments in Japan to disseminate zero emissions concepts.

Innovative communities

79. The innovative communities initiative, a joint project launched in 2001 by UNU Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC), examines the concept of "innovativeness" as applied to a community and explores its implications in managing the local environment. The objectives of the project are to develop an innovative framework that can be applied by communities in the Asia-Pacific region in their environmental management efforts and by local stakeholders who work with those communities.

Urban ecosystem management

80. The UNU-Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS) urban ecosystem management programme was active in both research and capacity-building in 2003. In April, the programme held two complementary events in Tokyo: a workshop on "Preliminary Ecosystem Principles for Urban Management Scoping" and a seminar on "ASEAN City Manager Capacity Development". Participants engaged in training and collaborative activities on such themes as human ecosystem modelling, ecological footprint analysis and adaptive management of urban ecosystems.

B. Management of fragile ecosystems

81. A number of targets and timetables have been agreed upon worldwide in various forums for an ecological approach to natural resource management that would ensure productive, healthy ecosystems by blending social, economic, physical and biological needs and values.

Sustainable land management in drylands

82. This project is a unique collaboration between UNESCO, which pioneered arid land studies in 1956; the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA), an organization that emphasizes dry land agriculture; and UNU, which conducted desertification research from 1976-1984. The project will seek to facilitate the transfer of experiences from one country or region to other similar environments. An international workshop held in Tashkent in August brought together a multidisciplinary group of experts and various institutional partners, including ICARDA and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment programme. This meeting highlighted the urgency of needs in developing countries for capacity-building and cohesive strategies for integrated resource management in drylands.

Sustainable mountain and forest development

83. The goal of the mountains and forests programme is to promote sustainable development of mountain systems worldwide and contribute to an improved understanding of the growing problems of mountain communities and environments. A public forum on "The Future of Mountains" was held in Tokyo as the final event in Japan in observance of the International Year of Mountains 2002, co-organized by UNU and the International Year Japanese National Committee. A Global Environment Facility Block–B grant request on sustainable management of natural resources in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains was developed by UNU in cooperation with UNEP and the University of Bern (Switzerland). In November, the Rector was informed that GEF funding of US$ 650,000 had been approved for UNU's work in the project as the United Nations executing agency. The project will focus on the mountain ranges whose northern chains form the border between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Managing agrodiversity

84. The final evaluation report of the GEF-funded people, land management and ecosystem conservation programme, which was completed at the end of 2002, was released in February. The evaluation concluded that the programme, as a whole, successfully achieved all four of its original objectives and demonstrated that biodiversity can be maintained in agricultural systems in ways that also improve farmers' livelihoods and reduce their risks.

Sustainable agriculture production in Zambia

85. The Mineral Resources Unit of UNU-INRA initiated a project to convert local phosphate rocks into more readily soluble forms through acidulation with mineral acids; the resulting product is known as partially acidulated phosphate rock. In collaboration with scientists in the School of Agricultural Sciences of the University of Zambia, the partially acidulated phosphate rock produced by the Mineral Resources Unit from Chilembwe phosphate rock has been field tested on crops. Results show that, when applied to maize, sunflowers, soya beans and groundnuts, partially acidulated phosphate rock is as effective as imported mono-ammonium phosphate and is more suitable for long-term improvement of the phosphorus capital of the soils because it acts as a slow-release fertilizer with longer-lasting residual effects. In combination with low-cost, locally produced agricultural lime, partially acidulated phosphate rock is very effective on the highly acidic soils of northwestern Zambia.

C. Solutions to water crises

86. Water-related problems affect almost all countries of the world, albeit in different degrees of magnitude and importance. The UNU environment and sustainable development programme research projects on solutions to water crises seek solutions to sustainable environmental and political management of critical water resources so as to ensure adequate quality and quantities of water for all. The projects are in line with Action Area 3 of the Water and sanitation, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity (WEHAB) initiative proposed by Secretary-General Kofi Annan, which calls for developing integrated water resources management

frameworks, and preparing and implementing water management action plans at the country level.

Environmental monitoring and governance in the coastal hydrosphere

87. Environmental monitoring and governance in the coastal hydrosphere is an umbrella project encompassing three initiatives on pollution monitoring and conservation of the coastal environment in Asia and the Pacific: coastal and inland water pollution monitoring (persistent organic pollutants), mangrove ecosystem management, and a regional researcher network on marine ecology. The aim of the project is to help increase the capacity for coastal management in Asia and the Pacific by strengthening environmental monitoring and research activities. The project focuses on regional assessments of pollution and biodiversity in coastal areas; international meetings are organized to discuss and showcase project results. The creation of policy-relevant information is a key goal in order to improve the sustainable management of coastal zones.

International river and lake basins management

88. Lack of accessibility to freshwater resources is often due to poor resource management or improper governance. People frequently have very limited (or no) opportunity to participate in decision-making regarding management of the water resources they depend on. The international symposium on "Improving Public Participation and Governance in International Watershed Management", held in April at the University of Virginia School of Law, was one component of the International River and Lake Basins Management initiative. The principal focus of the symposium was an examination of mechanisms for making watershed information available to the public, ensuring public participation in decisions, and offering avenues for independent public redress. It was noted that, increasingly, the Internet presents opportunities both for disseminating relevant information and for soliciting public input.

Managing the basin water cycle

89. Population growth and per capita water consumption growth are both contributing to over-exploitation of finite freshwater resources. If components of the natural water cycle are disturbed without consideration to their interactions and the fragile balance that has been achieved over the long term, it can bring unexpected consequences in the form of land subsidence, water-quality deterioration, etc. Thus, as espoused by Action Plan 23 of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, understanding the basin water cycle is of utmost importance in sustainable water resources development and integrated water management. Implementation has started in four Asian countries with educational and governmental partner institutions, building on past work and existing networks, and supported by various partners. Selected targets basins are the Mekong Basin, Kothmale Basin (Sri Lanka), Chao Phraya Basin (Thailand) and Agno River Basin (Philippines).

D. Environmental governance and information

90. Environmental governance is related to the rules, processes and behaviour that affect the way in which powers are exercised at global or local levels in the field of

environmental policies — particularly as regards openness, participation, accountability, effectiveness and coherence. The main components of projects grouped under this theme focus on improving environmental governance, utilizing information technology advances to achieve better environmental management, building local capacity for environmental compliance and enforcement, constructing and reinforcing networks, enhancing public involvement, developing improved knowledge and bolstering global commitments. Projects address the regulatory framework for environment management, relations between environment and development processes, the impact of technology on environment and dissemination of environmental information.

Inter-linkages initiative

91. The UNU inter-linkages initiative seeks to build upon the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to develop cohesive responses to linked environmental problems. The initiative progressed in 2003 through a series of targeted activities in the areas of capacity development, information and knowledge management, and national/regional support mechanisms.

Information technology and environmental issues

92. The emerging information society both creates new environmental challenges and presents new opportunities to solve them. The information technology and environmental issues project addresses several aspects of the relationship between our ever-expanding information society and the environment, including (a) assessment and management of environmental impacts associated with production, use and disposal of information technology hardware, (b) effects of the information society on sustainable consumption, and (c) application of information technology for water and air quality management in industrializing nations. The aim is to generate original results for publication and develop web-based tools to inform policy planning through an iterative multi-stakeholder process.

Education for sustainable development

93. The overarching objective of the UNU-IAS education for sustainable development programme is to strengthen capacity for sustainable development through integration of the latest scientific/technical knowledge on sustainability into education and capacity-building activities. In 2003, UNU-IAS worked closely with the UNU Rector on measures to follow up on the Ubuntu Declaration on Education for Sustainable Development, which was launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. Meetings of the 11 participating organizations were convened in April (in Tokyo) and in Paris (in June) to work out an Action Plan.

Forum for Globally Integrated Environmental Assessment Modeling

94. Integrated assessment — incorporating the environment as a natural system, human development activities, and interactions between the two — is gaining greater importance as basic assessment methodologies are improved. The Forum for Globally Integrated Environmental Assessment Modeling (GLEAM Forum) is an exchange platform for discussions and brainstorming on the issue of globally integrated environmental assessment (notably, model-supported assessment jointly administered by UNU and the Netherlands National Institute of Public Health and

the Environment). The GLEAM Forum provides a framework to bring together modelers, policy makers and end-users to interact through workshops and Internet-based dissemination. A formal inaugural international symposium was held by UNU and the Netherlands National Institute in January in Tokyo.

Global Environment Information Centre

95. The Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC) was established in 1996 as a joint initiative of UNU and the Japan Ministry of Environment. GEIC focuses on providing information to civil groups and individuals; its activities include working on global projects (such as the innovative communities and environmental leadership projects), undertaking networking activities (to promote cooperation and information exchange among different social sectors) and offering public information services. In 2003, GEIC provided several NGOs with space for meetings and exhibitions, sales of publications, dissemination of information on NGO activities, facilitation of volunteer activities and information exchange. GEIC also provides information to the public on environmental issues. The GEIC Library houses materials on the activities of corporations, NGOs and local governments: information on the environmental protection activities of about 1,100 organizations, some 3,500 books and reports, and about 400 environmental videos.

Notes

[1] www.unu.edu provides details of the activities of the UNU Centre as well as links to the web sites of each of UNU's network of Research and Training Centres and Programmes.

Annex I

Contributions received in 2003

(United States dollars)

Contributions received 1 January-31 December 2003

1.	**Governments**		
	Belgium	403 532	Support for UNU international training programme on biodiversity at University of Ghent
	Belgium	73 381	Operating contribution for UNU-CRIS
	Canada	170 993	Operating contribution for UNU-INWEH
	Denmark	226 029	Operating contribution for UNU-WIDER
	Germany	285 036	Operating contribution for UNU-Institute for Environment and Human Security (EHS)
	Ghana	443 188	Endowment Fund for UNU-INRA
	Greece	47 000	Operating contribution
	Iceland	933 000	UNU geothermal programme (UNU-GTP)[a]
	Iceland	783 000	UNU fisheries training programme (UNU-FTP)[a]
	Japan	2 959 292	Operating contribution for UNU Headquarters
	Japan	1 788 716	Operating contribution for UNU-IAS
	Japan	196 558	Support for 2003 Japanese project for international educational exchange of teachers and professionals
	Japan	1 705 350	Support for UNU financial assistance programme
	Jordan	500 000	Operating contribution for UNU-ILA
	Netherlands	870 945	Operating contribution for UNU-INTECH
	Netherlands	24 522	Support for demand-led research in development
	Netherlands	157 957	Support for UNU-INTECH
	Norway	149 577	Operating contribution for UNU-WIDER
	Sweden	108 555	Operating contribution for UNU-WIDER
	Sweden	136 396	Support for UNU-WIDER project on building African capacity for policy simulation
	United States of America	50 000	Support for UNU food and nutrition project
	Uganda	41 243	Support for Lake Victoria environmental management project
	United Kingdom	322 400	Support for UNU-WIDER programmes
	Subtotal	**10 660 670**	
2.	**Other donors**		
	AGFUND	13 000	Support for AGFUND "Nitrate Drinking Water-Bule Baby Syndrome"
	Akita city office	11 509	Support for UNU Global Seminar 2003 Tohoku Session
	Asia Pacific Network, Japan	32 800	Support for UNU capacity development training for monitoring of POPs in the East Asian hydrosphere
	Asian Women's Fun	270 270	Support for various UNU projects
	Canadian Embassy, Japan	8 629	Support for UNU International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty Report Seminar

European Union (European Commission)	5 827	Support for EU-UNU Tokyo Global Forum on Children in Turmoil
European Union (European Commission)	298 930	Contribution from EIFC
Fillmore Riley	10 145	Support for African Great Lakes Research
Hokkaido Bank	424	Support for UNU Global Seminar Hokkaido Session
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGE)	158 015	Support for UNU-IAS project on Ecosystems Approach for the transition to sustainable environmental management
International Course participants	32 986	2003 UNU international course fees
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	32 370	Support for bio-pharmaceutical innovation project
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	3 328	Support for IDRC project-Latin America and the Caribbean region
International Peace Academy	11 000	Support for UNU project on mass crime and post-conflict peace-building
International Peace Academy	5 994	Support for UNU project "Making States Work"
InterRisk Research Institute and Consulting, Inc.	6 723	Support for UNU project on information technology and environmental issues
International Institute for Communication and Development	14 286	Support for UNU-INTECH project on the impact and potential of information and communication technology in small and medium-size enterprises
Ishikawa Foundation for International Exchange	129 569	Support for Ishikawa International Cooperation Research Centre/IAS joint project at Ishikawa Cooperation Research Centre
Iwate Prefecture	30 556	Support for UNU project on coastal environment
Japan Foundation for UNU	126 000	Support for UNU headquarters project on environmental monitoring and governance in coastal areas
Japan Foundation for UNU	1 417	Participation fees for UNU Global Seminar Seoul Session
Japan Foundation for UNU	19 501	Zero Emission Forum membership
Japan Foundation for UNU	10 354	Registration fees received from UNU Global Seminar 2003 Tohoku Session participants
Japan Foundation for UNU	52 598	Support for UNU Global Seminar Shonan Session 2003
Japan Foundation for UNU	1 709	Support for 3rd Michio Nagai Memorial Lecture
Japan Foundation for UNU	8 547	Support for 2003 United Nations Day Symposium
Japan Foundation for UNU	263	Kamei Co. support for UNU Global Seminar 2003 Tohoku Session
Japan Foundation for UNU	463	Support for UNU Library
Japan Foundation for UNU	12 639	Support for UNU Global Seminar 2003 Hokkaido Session
Japan Foundation for UNU	31 656	Support for UNU Global Seminar 2003 Okinawa Session
Japan HABITAT Association	250	Support for 2003 United Nations Day Symposium
Japan ILO Association	250	
Japan Society for Promotion of Science	19 532	Support for UNU ZEF 2002 Symposium
Japan UNHCR Association	180	Support for 2003 United Nations Day Symposium
Japan Water Resources Association	5 000	Support for 3rd World Water Forum

K-Face (Kanagawa Foundation for Academic Exchange)	34 610	Support for UNU Global 2003 Seminar Shonan Session
Kirin Brewery Company	283 333	Kirin Fellowship 2003
Nanyang Technological University	15 362	Support for UNU workshop on United Nations peace operations and the Asia-Pacific region
NTT DoCoMo Hokkaido	1 271	Support for UNU Global 2003 Seminar Hokkaido Session
Okinawa Prefecture Government	18 018	Support for UNU Global Seminar 2003 Okinawa Session
Open Society Institute Development Foundation	14 325	Support for UNU project "Ethics in Action"
Organizing Committee for Global Seminar	6 470	Student enrolment fees for Global Seminar 2002 Shonan Session
Ozaki Enterprise	1 709	Support for 2003 United Nations Day Symposium
Raise Co.	855	Support for UNU Global Seminar, Hokkaido session
Rockefeller Foundation	300 000	Support for UNU-IAS biosafety project
Sato Eisaku Memorial Foundation	4 167	Support for UNU Library
Schlafly, Mrs.	10 000	Support for soil fertility restoration and maintenance
Schlafly, Mrs.	5 000	Support for Western Africa Network for Natural Products Research
Shibuy Ward Office	1 709	Support for 2003 United Nations Day symposium
Shichiju Shichi Bank	250	Support for UNU Global Seminar Tohoku Session 2003
State of Palestine	33 461	Support for watershed management project
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	12 800	Support for UNU-IAS biosafety project
Togo, Yoshihisa	83	Support for United Nations Day symposium
Tohoku Denryoku	2 542	Support for UNU Global Seminar Tohoku Session
Tsuchiya Homes	855	Support for UNU Global Seminar Hokkaido Session
Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat	140 000	Support for UNU-WIDER projects
Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat	382 490	Support for capacity-building to improve water management and to accelerate sustainable investments in the water sector
UNCTAD	50 000	Support for UNU-INTECH project on Islamic Republic of Iran Science and Technology Innovation Policy
UNDP	18 209	Support for Mesoamerican Caribbean Barrier Reef System
UNDP	18 806	Support for Mesoamerican Caribbean Barrier Reef System World Bank — coral reef ecology
UNDP Indonesia	10 000	Support for sustainable development — Zero Emissions
UNEP	22 842	Support for UNU-IAS Biosafety workshop in Malaysia
UNEP/GRID-ARENDAL	50 000	Support for UNU global environmental outlook course
UNEP/GRID-ARENDAL	50 000	Support for UNU Virtual University project
UNESCO	74 500	Support for UNU-UNESCO Conference on Globalization with a Human Face
UNESCO	500	Support for UNU-IAS workshop on biosafety in Central Asia and Mongolia

UNESCO Jakarta	1 000	Support for KJIST-UNU-UNESCO international workshop on regional environmental quality in the East Asian coastal hydrosphere
Water 4 Life Appeal	37 017	From UNU-INWEH fundraising campaign
World Food Programme	230 907	Support for UNU-WFP cooperative project
World Food Programme	234 075	Support for UNU/WFP joint training programme at Cornell University
World Food Programme	42 790	Support for UNU/Tufts University/WFP partnership on humanitarian diplomacy
WOTRO	12 488	Support for "Technology shocks and the Asian Crisis" project
Yamanashi University	8 547	Support for UNU water project
Zero Emissions Forum secretariat	1 506	Support for Zero Emissions Forum received from ZEF Network
Zero Emissions Forum secretariat	102 198	Zero Emissions Symposium participation fees
Zero Emissions Forum secretariat	5 938	Zero Emissions membership fees
Subtotal	**3 607 352**	
Grand total	**14 268 022**	

[a] Contributions not received directly by UNU.

Annex II

Members of the Council of the United Nations University for 2003

Appointed members

Elisabeth J. Croll (United Kingdom) (Chairperson of the Council), Head, Department of Development Studies, University of London, United Kingdom

Yoginder K. Alagh (India), Member of Parliament (Upper House), India; Vice-Chairman, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research; and former Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science and Technology and Power, Government of India

Faizah M. Al-Kharafi (Kuwait), former President, Kuwait University, Safat, Kuwait

Rafaa Ben Achour (Tunisia), Faculté des sciences juridiques, politiques et sociales de Tunis; former Président d'université; and former Secrétaire d'état auprès du Ministre de l'éducation chargé de l'innovation pédagogique, Ministère de l'éducation, Tunis

Josep Bricall (Spain), former President, Conference of European Rectors — Association of European Universities; and former Rector, University of Barcelona, Spain

Ana Maria Cetto (Mexico), Deputy Director-General and Head, Department of Technical Cooperation, International Atomic Energy Agency; and former Research Professor, Institute of Physics, National University of Mexico, Mexico

Donald Gerth (United States of America), President Emeritus, California State University, Sacramento, California, United States of America

Ahmad Jalali (Islamic Republic of Iran), Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran to UNESCO

Peter H. Katjavivi (Namibia), Ambassador to Belgium and the European Union, Embassy of Namibia, Brussels; and former Vice-Chancellor, University of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia

Aleksandra Kornhauser (Slovenia), Director, International Centre for Chemical Studies, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Lin Quan (China), Secretary-General, Ministry of Science and Technology, Beijing

José Raymundo Martins Romeo (Brazil), Rector, Colégio do Brasil; former Rector and currently Professor of Physics, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro

Dorothy L. Njeuma (Cameroon), Vice-Chancellor, University of Buea, Cameroon

Ahmadou Lamine Ndiaye (Senegal), former Ministre Conseiller special du Président de la République, Dakar; and former Rector, Université Gaston-Berger de Saint-Louis, Senegal

Jocelyne Perard (France), Centre de Recherches de Climatologie, Université de Bourgogne UMR CNRS, Dijon, France

Jairam Reddy (South Africa), Independent Consultant in Higher Education; and former Vice-Chancellor, University of Durban, South Africa

Dagmar Schipanski (Germany), Minister of Science, Research and Art, Thüringer Ministerium für Wissenschaf Forschung und Kunst, Erfurt, Germany

Wichit Srisa-an (Thailand), former Rector, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand

Vappu Taipale (Finland), Director-General, National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES), Helsinki, Finland

Françoise Thys-Clement (Belgium), Pro-Rector, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

Carlos Tünnermann Bernheim (Nicaragua), Consultant on Higher Education; and former Special Adviser to the Director-General of UNESCO for Latin America and the Caribbean, Managua, Nicaragua

Juan Vela Valdes (Cuba), Rector, Universidad de la Habana, Cuba

Lyudmila A. Verbitskaya (Russian Federation), Rector and Professor of Linguistics, Saint-Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

Chusei Yamada (Japan), Member, International Law Commission of the United Nations; and former Professor of International Law, Faculty of Law, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

UNU Rector

J. A. van Ginkel (Netherlands)

Ex officio members

Kofi Annan (Ghana), Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA

Koichiro Matsuura (Japan), Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris

Marcel Boisard (Switzerland), Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, Geneva

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